Developed to Sand

of the slaves and other personal property of said of the slaves and other personal property of said estate, for the purpose of division, should not then and there be granted, and an order and decree made thereon accordingly.

WITNESS, the Hon. Wm. H. Clark Judge of said Court, this second Monday of August, A. D. 1859. Issued August 10, 1859.

Aug 15 '59—w?w. W. A. AldiSTON, Clerk. INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE estate of Joseph Spengler, having been decreed insolvent by the Probate Court of flinds ecouty, the creditors of said estate are hereby notified to have their claims duly probated and registered in the register kept by the Clerk of said Court, by the 20th day of February, 1886; in default of which their claims will be forever barred.

H. SPENGLER, feblis 59—7m Adm'r of Joseph Spengler.

TRUSTEES SALE. BY virtue of the power vested in me as trustee in a deed of trust made and executed on the 4th of January, 1851, by James McLennan and Emily McLennan, his wife, for the benefit of Wu. J. Austin, which deed is to be found recorded in the office of the Probute Cierk of Hinds County, in book 26, pages 624-695, I will expose to public mile for cash, in frunt of the Capitol in the City of Jackson, on Tanaday, the circh day of September 1859, the following insertined pieces or parcels

ber 1859, the following americal paces of parents and State of Mississippi, to wis: Part of Leta No. 5 and 6, in Square No. 5 North, in said city, situated on Mississippi and Congress street, beginning at the N.W. corner and running themes along Congress street 105 feet, to the line with Mr. Swann; themes along said line 163 feet to the line with Mr. Tarpley; thence North along said line and that of Mrs. Alexander, 106 feet to Mississippi street; thence Blong said street 163 feet to the place of beginning. Only such little will be conveyed as is vested in me by virtue of the deed of trust aforesaid. [1m*] T. M. ELLIS, Trusce.

THIS is to notify the public that sometime in the month of April or May 1859, R. M. Hobson gave a due bill to Henry Coony, for two hundred and stry-eight dollars, and the consideration for which having failed, I, as his agent, forewarn any person from trating for said due bill, as I shall not pay it, unless compelled to by law.

August 2 '59-4t, ROBT. J. PAINE, Agent.

COMMISSIONERP'S SALE. COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancery Court of the first district of Hinds County, State of Mississippi, rendered at the June Term of said Court, in the case of William M. Green vs. R. H. Weller et al. I will sell on the premises, on the 29th day of Angust A. D. 1859, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock at public sale to the highest bidder, for each, that parell of ground lying in the town of Clinton, Hinds o unity, Mississippi, known as the Mount Salus Female Academy, being the same lots or parcels of ground conveyed by Phillip P. Wirlin and Wife to the said William M. Green.

July 25 '59 - sf. D. P. PORTER, Com.

BY VIRTUE of a proclamation to me directed from His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, I will hold an election at the several inferent precincts of Hinds county, Mississippi, on the first Manday, the 3rd day of October next, 1859, for the Governor, see Secretary or and proble Assumate, one Representative in the Congression of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, one Senato and three Representatives in the State Legislatury and the Congression of the Congres

and three Representatives in the State Legislature.

Given under my hand and Seal this 38th
Seal. day of August, 1859.

WM. H. TAYLOR,
Sept. 2, '39-30 d. Sheriff of Hinds co., Miss.

100 CARRIAGES,

Wishing a change in business, I offer, at 10 per cent, above cost, for acceptances, Its November, my stock. Call and examine at once.

July 5 39-47 HENRY E. SIZER. KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. TRD by a Board of Visitors appointed he State, is under the superintendence of W. Morgan, a distinguished graduate of the Practical Engineer, aided by a

able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, but more extended in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agricultural Chemistry, and Minning Geology, also in English Literature, Historical Reading, and Modern Languages, accompanied by daily and regulated exercise. Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation, both beters and after graduating.

Address the superintendent, at Military Institute Francis Springs, Ky., or the undersigned. Address the superintendent, as military institution rangin Springs, Ky., or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY.
Aug 15 '59—wlm* President of the Board. M ISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton Miss.
All the TEXT BOOKS used in the above named
college, just seconived, by
J. B. MOREY.

TAVING resided for three years in Kansas, I feel prepared to invest advantageously in Kansas Lands, and locate warrants after the Landsales on the 15th July, 1859. I will invest money in Town property, on shares or for a reasonable compensation. I will locate warrants for 10 cents as acre. Address the subscriber at Kansas City, Mo. may\$159-3m L. S. BOLLING. TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.

ENERGETIC young men waness, who will devote their whole time and talent, to travel and
solicit orders for Smith & Wesson's celebrated Paront Revolvers. Salary, \$40 per month, and expenses paid. Better than all other similar agencies.—
For conditions, and instructions in the business,
address, with stamp.

July 25 '59—w61.

Boston, Mass.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, President, WM, S. VERNUN, Esq., Secretary.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and chemical Phyliology.

OBERT J. BEECKINRIDGE, M. D., Professor of Steria Medica and Thoracastics. DOME S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the EWELLYN POWELL, M. D. Professor of Obs-

tetris Nedicine.

W. BENSON, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and General Phyliology and Dean of the Faculty.

S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisw.YandeLL, M.D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy. RCHIE B. COOK, M. D. Demonstri

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES



arranted to ours the Ague and Fever or Chills and defence of her rights.

lowed without the aid of any other Medleine. GREEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP DIARRHOEA MIXTURE

Dysentory, Cholers, Infantam, or Summer Com-plaints of Children, Cholers Morbes, or any and all Irregalarities of the Bowels.

THOUSANDS of certificates might be obtained attesting the value of the above remedies, but in this vicinity they are too wall known they are too well known, to need a. Determined to keep up the re-licines so deservedly popular, we me pure ingredients, only, and with plies, we would state, they may at all times be obtained at the Drugstore of Dr. J. S. SIZER, who is our agent for them in this city.

For sale by druggists throughout the state.

Dr. J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson Miss.

Letters from the trade should be address to the proprietors, Cassell & Baughn, Canton, Miss.

May 13 '59—Iy.

GOODS STORE HOUSE AND DWELL-ING IN CAYUGA FOR SALE!! WWISHING to change my business, I offer my stock of Goods, Stere House and Dwelling upon a credit of one, two and three years; or I will exchange for a plantation.

The stock of Goods consist of every article usually found. ock before the 1st of September, 1 will on the ay commence selling off at cost.

Solv 19 '59—6w. HAYWARD FOOTE.

Nississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

VOL. XXVII.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, SETTEMBER 7, 1859.

Jackson, Friday, - September 2, 1859

FOR GOVERNORS JOHN J. PETTUS, of Kemper FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: B. R. WEBB, of Pontotoe. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS: E. R. BURT, of Noxubee,* FOR STATE TREASURER: M. D. HAYNES, of Yazoo.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 4th District O. R. SINGLETON.

5th DistrictJOHN J. McRAE. PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MISSISSIPPI.

UNANIMOUNLY ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, JULY

RESOLVED. Chai we re-amfounce as the basis of party action the pistform of principles hald down by the Democratic party in the National Convention of 1856; and hold that the neetrine of "non-int rice once with the last tastion of clavery in States, fortitories, or blastic Columbia," does not not want timemend to conflict with the assection of the power of Congress to protect the property of the chirams of the several State, who may choose to estile in the territories which are the common property of all the States.

RESOLVED, That is the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, who right of property in siaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution—and "the only power over it conferred upon Colupres, in the power couple; with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

RESOLVED, That Missiships will stand by her sister slave-holding states in insisting up-in the enforcement by all the departments of the federal government of their constitutional rights as thus expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, appearance of the Center of the United States, upon the avowed purposes of that organization, Missiships will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness, to coperate with her sixter States of the South, in whitever measures they may deem necessary for the unintenance of their rights as even of the confidency, or 5тн 1859 :

FOR THE LEGISLATURE We are auth rized to amounce the name of Con-n. HO -KER, as a candidate for a seat in the popula-men of the Mississippi Legislature from Hinds County

FOR STATE SENATOR. We are authorized to announce Maj. L. MIMMS, a candidates for state senator, from Hinds County.

press immediately after the arrival of the 16 past 5 o'clock cars from New Orleans. Those rishing their advertisements inserted would well to bring them in before 4 o'clock on Public Speaking To-night.

It will not be forgotten that Messrs. Pettus and Burt, candidates for Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts, respectively, will address the people of this city to-night in the epresentatives' Hall, upon the political issues

ance the true elements of prosperity than Ran-

the purpose of establishing or promoting the purpose of establishing or promoting the level. He also nates the democratic party, whose representatives in the State legislature whose representatives in the State legislature have branded him as the most infamous man that ever sat in the Senate; hence his false-hoods about Latham, our nominee for Governoversy kets and her extraordinary railroad facilities. racy of the county are cordially united upon position to Squatter Sovereigntyism in all its phases, and for separation from the Northern States, as Mr. Fillmore suggested in 1856, in the event they choose to elect a Black Republican to the Presidency.

The slave trade movement is progressing finely. Nearly all the Democrats, and several members of the Opposition whose parters we phases, and for separation from the Northern

members of the Opposition whose names we learned, have already declared in favor of it of repealing the infamous act of 1820, mak ing the buying of a slave in Africa punishable versed are for going the whole hog and wipng out all Federal and State prohibitory statutes, and letting the trade regulate itself, like every other traffic, by the unerring laws of

The Vicksburg Whig of Wednesday ome suit of type. The Whig was establish- in the territories. ed in part by its present proprietor nearly thirty years ago. He improves the occasion to give a detailed account of its progress and of the advancement of the flourishing city with whose prosperity it has been so intimately identified

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

hat the New York delegation in the Charles- the doctrine-saying: ton Convention, will give a united support to the South, than the patriot who declared in the United States Senate that he would draw GREEN'S AGUE and PEVER MIXTURE his sword, and shed his blood if necessary, in

GOV. MCRAE ON DOUGLASISM AND SOUTHthat Gov. McRae, the Democratic nominee for Mississippi City, "expressed his abhorence of the Douglas doctrine of non-intervention and said that should such a construction of the Cincinnati Platform prevail at the Charleston Convention, he for one would not submit. He was for independence out of the Union in preference to dishonor in it, and rather than the South should again surrender one single constitutional right would be forseparation of the Convention, he for one would not submit. He situtional right would be forseparation of the

The woman's rights convention had a fered an amendment to the Compron ast week, and "resolved that women, like men, have a right to do anything and everybing which is in itself morally right." (It is said that "everybody in France is

oking forward to a war with England, after a short respite and breathing time, and all say will be the only war really popular" i

OCT The large body of land—82,000 acres—lately owned by Messrs. Anderson and McClung, known as the "Hollingsworth Survey" and lying in the counties of Highland, Randolph and Fendleton, Va., has been sold for dolph and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for \$60,000, or 80 cents per acre. The land has been sold to a Northern Emigration Combeen sold to a Northern Emigration Company whose design is to settle upon it.—Avalanch

THE MISSISSIPPIAN. The Watchez Courier Down Among "the

The editor of the Natchez Courier claims to have been a consistent advocate of the doc- ty in the territories was also distinctly asserttrine of protection to slavery in the territories, and while he does not join issue with the gin in 1850. At a mass meeting in Colum-Democratic press of the State upon the posi- bus, (Ga.,) on the 16th day of July, 1850, tion which they now occupy, he seems to in- over which Col. Van Leonard and Hon. Aldulge something of a malicious pleasure in fred Iverson presided, the following resolutions days, to prove that they have changed their unanimously adopted:

What practical benefits can result from such a labor, we leave for the antiquary of the Courier to explain. We would as soon think Union with their property of every descriptions. we have suggested as to enter into a formal disquisition, in these times when practical results are to be reached, upon the ever-changing party (if it really now exists) to which he professes to belong. What right has he to like a bout the incompanion of the southern people would be shut out from as free and full enjoyment of these Territories at their North of exploring his design, if it be not the one tion. jabber about the inconsistencies of other parties? What is his own party, but an airy ab-straction—a medley of incongruities—which

That it was and is the duty of Congress to has changed its color, its occupation and name so often, that it has almost lost its very identity, and dwindled to such insignificant proportions as well as the North, an unrestraintions that it is the pity alike of friend and foe? Here it is black-there it is blue-again it is Territories, and the enjoyment of slave properdrabbish, and then mulattoish. To-day it idly vaunts its boldness; to-morrow it puts a padlock on its lips and "pretermits" the expression of its opinions. It has fed on provisions, declarations, protests, opposition; but scarcely ever lifted itself up to the dignity of avowing a principle.

In the present attitude of affairs when grave measures require discussion, it would be a waste of time to reciprocate the courtesies of the Courier and to show up the multiform phases of its Chameleon party; and we have no taste for the business. If in the lapse of time, the thing exhibits signs of returning life, Essotyus That we feel it incumbent upon the Denbe cy of Mississippi again to declare that the sequisition of Clab by the United States is a commorcial and political necessity, and that we will half with pleasure every proper measure that looks to its accomplishment; and turther, we can never content to its appropriation by any fereign our own party from the unjust accusations of struggle, and in following the example of the our own party from the unjust accusations of its columns, transferred to our own, will explain the whole and serve the purpose of

When the editor of the Aberdeen Indepenent, censured Mr. Polk for yielding the un-

the same thing? We are prepared to prove that in his speech at Benton, Mr. Lea opposed the non-intervention doctrine of Gen. Cass, and if it is once admitted that Congress have any power at all over the question, it follows that it has just as much right to legislate one way as another; or, in other words, that Congress have unlimited control over slavery in the Tervitories."

Now what was this but avering that any interference by Congress on the question, any acknowledgment of power to legislate at all, was to acknowledge its unlimited control over The editor of the Yazoo Democrat who thus

When the Southern Democracy supported

our aid a few extracts worthy of special note, to show that the Democracy of the South have never surrendered the doctrine comes to us in an enlarged form and a hand- of intervention for the protection of their rights With one accord the Democracy of Missis-

> was distinctly declared. The Nashville Convention of 1850, reflecting the views of Southern Democracy as well as those of their opponents who chose to be represented in that body, distinctly affirmed

"That the territories of the United States Daniel S. Dickinson for the Presidency. In that event he will be a formidable aspirant—
No Northern man will be more acceptable to territories, and are equally entitled to the pro-tection of the federal government in the enjoyment of that property, so long as the terri-tories remain under the charge of that govern-

Mr. Calhoun, who more than any other ERN RIGHTS.—The Seacoast Democrat says man of his time, represented the opinions of the Southern Democracy, held similar views, Congress in the 5th District, in his speech at as extracts from his speeches and addresses embodied in an article in the last this paper amply attest. The National Democratic Platform of 1848

declared, as it now does, that-

Hon. Jeff. Davis, with the approval of the whole Democracy of Mississippi, in 1850 ofmensures, which asserted the doctrine of pro-With the like approval of his constituents.

Hon. A. G. Brown in a speech at Eldwood Springs, Nov. 2d 1850, said: We should demand the same right to go into all the territories with our slave property that the citizens of the free States have to go with any species of property, and we should demand for our property the same protection that is given to the property of our Northern

In 1852, the Democracy of Ala., adopted the following resolution in their State Con-

Views of Dr. Crump, of Lown Coun-

cent elections rests upon the consideration that this 'Compromise' is a final settlement of slavery agitation and a protection for Southern The doctrine of protection to slave propered and maintained by the Democracy of Georparading extracts from their columns of former drawn up by the latter gentleman, were bition and hate, can suggest by their over-1st. That the Territories acquired from Mexico are, and of right ought to be common soil, open equally to the occupancy and enjoy-

ed and unrestricted entrance into all of said ty carried into the same But why multiply proofs that the Democ

racy of the South have heretofore contended for the right to protection in the territories? The Courier would not be convinced though one were to rise from the dead to vindicate the truth of the history which it strives to

Gwin on Broderick.

torial colleague, Broderick, in a style which must be anything but agreeable to the latter. ois traitor he joined issue with Dr. Gwin about the public sentiment of the State they represented, and their duty as Senators; and thus the quarrel began. It has been transferred from the Senate to the hustings, and Dr. G. is handling the apostate in a style of ited control of Congress over slavery in the | which the subjoined is a specimen. When in

Territories, the Yazoo Democrat replied as follows, Sept. 19, 1849):

"But suppose Mr. Polk did yield such a power to Congress; is not the Independent supporting the claims of the Taylor Republican candidate for Governor who in effect says the search the Second Second

false. Latham was a victim to Broderick's villainy in that contest. Under a garb of friend ship he concerted a conspiracy against me that is without a parallel in this or any other State but I turned upon him and his minions, and will pursue them as long as I live. I acknowledge with shame, that, for a time, I was spoke in 1849, is the present editor of the Mississippian who recently introduced to the for it in sackcloth and ashes. To suppose he for it in sackcloth and ashes. has become the Agricultural editor of the Southern Rural Gentleman, published at Grenada—a valuable acquisition to that excellent journal.

The internate State Convention the resolution that this decrease of "non-intervention" is not mor was it intended to be in conflict with an assertion of the power of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories. We shall certainly not accuse him of now holding, because he believes in intervening to protect, the destrict of the authority of the attempted to destrict the passion engendered by a bitter contest could justify. He intended to defeat my nomination, while professing to be my friend, to the very moment when it was made in caucus. After his scheme at the passion engendered by a bitter contest could justify. He intended to defeat my nomination, while professing to be my friend, to the very moment when it was made in that nothing but the passion engendered by a bitter contest could justify. He intended to defeat my nomination, while professing to be my friend was. a Visit to our neighbor "City of the East," the pleasant town of Brandon, on Wednesday, and were pleased to see so many evidences of its thrift and advancement. There is not in the State a county possessing in greater abundance the true elements of prosperity than Randance the true elements of the unlimited power of Congress of the unlimited power of Congress of the attempted to destroy me. I have abundant the heattempted to destroy me. I have abundant to proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington city two years ago last spring. He heard of it, and, like a concave what he with the attempted to destroy me. I have abundant to proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington city two years ago last spring. He heard of it, and, like a concave what he with the attempted to destroy me. I have abundant to proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington city two years ago last spring. He heard of it, and, like a concave what he attempted to destroy me. I have abundant to proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington city two years ago last spring. He heard of it, and, like a concave what he attempted to destroy me. I have abundant to proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington city two years ago last spri dance the true elements of prosperity than handers and support that have the subject of slavery in the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories is denied to Congress, with stamp.

L. M. HARRIS,
Boston, Mass.

L. M. HARRIS,
Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

When the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories is denied to Congress, the doctrine is asserted that the federal government has no authority to legislate for the purpose of establishing or prohibiting the level. He also hates the democratic party, whose representatives in the State legislature. When the power to legislate on the subject had some hopes of being a respected member of the Senate, and he knew that on the publiprotection its owner may need to render him secure in its enjoyment. It is one thing for from me to him to injure his election. But Congress to decide that slavery shall, or shall this shall not avail him. I am no candidate ney, "The only power conferred on Congress, is the power coupled with the duty to guard to abstain from the contest for the federal offi-

to a greater or less extent. Some are in favor in his rights." him.

"He acknowledges he was in the market.

with death; others are for the repeal of all the federal statutes on the subject and leaving the whole subject to be controlled by the States and the people as they think proper; while the larger portion with whom we conversed are for going the whole hog and wippossess no right to protect the slaveholder from the State and San Francisco treasuries, whence the State and San Francisco treasuries are the State and San Francisco treasuries and the State and San Francisco treasuries are the State and San Francisco treasuries and the State and San Francisco treasuries are the State and San Francisco treasuries and the State and San Francisco treasuries are the State and San Francisco treasuries and the State and San Francisco treasuries are the State and he got the plunder-funds that he collected to While on this subject we will summon to spend, as he says, in favor of the democratic

party; but, in fact, to procure his election to the Senate by bribery and corruption. The attacks of such a man fall harmless at my "We have served two years together in the Senate. He has returned home disgraced and lishonored, while I hold a position in the party that elected me of which any man may sippi joined in the movement of both parties which led to the Convention held in this city in 1849, in which the doctrine of protection as I have heretofore. The more he abuses the

Who is O. N. Schoolfield?

A coterie of politicians, yclept "the Republican National Committee" met at Albany New York, a few days ago, under the eye, of they arrived which we may have occasion to notice hereafter. In the mean time we wish to enquire who is Mr. O. N. Schoolfield, who appears as the member of said National Committee, hailing from the State of Tennessee? If there is a man, woman or child in the State having any knowledge of the individual in question, we hope they will furnish us with it. We are impatient to know who Mr. Schoolfield is: we cannot get along without know. field is; we cannot get along without know-ing; we must know-will Mr. Schoolfield himself oblige us by telling us something about himself? Do it Mr. Schoolfield.—Nash-

Mr. W. C. Smedes, of Vicksburg, ha written a lettter to a Memphis Committee acknowledging an invitation to attend a jubilee of the Opposition in that city "in celebration of their recent victory in Tennessee."-When it is remembered that the Opposition lost the Legislature, and were defeated in the man of the Nashville Union accounts for it feat as the poor fellow we have heard of did trusts heretofore reposed in them. his "cold." "You've got a cold," said a hu-

Well, I am very glad to hear it." "Why so!"

"Why, the fact is, I'm so dreadful poor that it is a comfort to know I have got anything."

New Steamship.—The Southern Steamship Company have contracted for a new iron steamer of medium size, to ply the coming season between northern Mexico, Texas and New Orleans. The Picayune rejoices at "why so!"

was commenced in the Circuit Court of Ranking county, now in season at Brandon, yesterday. Many of our citizens are in attendance as witness. The jury was empannelled, and the examination of witnesses will commenced to-day. The trial will last a week or ten days. The following is the jury: G. P. Moon, H. C. Blaxom, A. B. Alexander, Wm. Mangum, C. H. Lewis, John E. Whittington, C. P. Thorn, J. E. McLendon, J. A. J. Moon, Marsfield Crow. David L. White. These Care. ens of this State in those acts of Congress | and New Orleans. The Picayune rejoices at | Marsfield Crow, David L. White, Thos. Can-wn as the 'Compromise,' evinced by the re-the increase of this trade.

ty, upon the African Slave examine freely, and to discuss throughly all to the support of the Opposition at the apquestions concerning the institutes of slavery, and affecting the interests of the South, which may be presented for their considers tion. Their enemies are moving heaven and earth for their destruction. Every scheme which ingenuity, stimulated by auctional am throw, is brought forward and set in active motion. The public opinion of the civilized world is industriously sought to bearrayed verted into a rostrum for forging ov Most High. The legislation of Co

Judiciary department of the government i sought to be re-organized with no other view but to make it an instrument of Southern destruction. Emigrant Aid Societies are organized to drive the South from the territories and to swell the overgrown power of the North. The Northern press having the widest circulation and largest influence, is filled with anti-slaveryism. Northern Falls of ventions are constantly adopting the most inflammatory resolutions; and Northern mobs are ever ready to put in practise the teachings of Northern preachers by stealing away the slaves of Southern owners. And this systematic war, we are told by Seward, the great Corypheus of Abolitionism, is to be continued until the South is driven to the wall and forced to surrender her rights. It is a war of aggression-a war for extermination. While all this is going on are Southern men

to put their minds to sleep and shut their eyes and close their mouths, lest they may perchance "furnish amunition to the enemy" and stimulate him to yet greater efforts in the work of ruin? Does not even the brute in-stinct of self-preservation, much less the in-abettors, should be scouted by every lover of telligence and manhood of freemen teach a his country, and we call upon the people vise, we at least, mean to urge Southern men | -- for intentional or unintentional, such will to discuss, to agitate, and to advocate freely, be the legitimate result of the success of such until this great struggle initiated by our would-be Northern masters, shall have been brought infamous sentiments. We are no fire eater— we are not fond of "blood" and "plunder" and "civil war." We trust that a protecting Provto its close.

o its close.

The question must be solved one way or of the States; but rather than be a beggar at the other, sooner or later, and the only way

the doors of Congress—rather than be a vassal
of the North—rather than sacrifice our Confor the South to come off conqueror is to meet the issue boldly, and dare to claim all and to demand all to which she is entitled for the and ruins of the "Union." These are our maintenance of her institutions. Does she need importations from Africa to

statutes prohibiting such importations in viocolumns to the subject; and in the pursuance of our purpose still to do so, we have to-day livered on the 22nd of May by Dr. Crump, one of the most intelligent and influential citizens of Lowndes county. His argument is strong, compact and forible. The reader will not fail to note that the constitutional view of the question is presented by him in been presented by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, and other enlightened Southern statesmen, while in its economical aspects his reasoning corresponds with the arguments more recently advanced by Mr. Stephens of Georgia. The array of facts and of logic in support

of this great slave trade movement seem to us irresistible; but whether so or not, let every Southern man investigate the subject impartially and cast aside every obstacle to an unbiased opinion. SALE OF NEGROES-HIGH PRICES .- Twen-

ty eight negroes were sold on Tuesday last, at McDonough, in Henry county. The aggregate amount of sales, was twenty-two thousand three hundred and nine dollars, being an average of seven hundred and ninety-two dollars. We select the following from the list, as an evidence of the high prices One boy, field hand, 18 years old, \$1,640 three boys, 14 years old—one \$1,340; one \$1,282, another, \$1,207; two boys, 10 years ld-one, \$902; the other \$805; one 7 years old, \$726; one woman, 22 years old, with three boys—one 5 years, one 3 years and one 8 months, \$1,995; one weman 23 years old, with two children—a boy 3 years a girl 18 months old, \$2,305; seven girls sold at the following prices—one 19 years old, \$1,200; one 15 years old, \$1,023; one 16 years, \$1,-

The foregoing is copied from one of our exchanges. We have reproduced it for the says that it "considers Gen. Lane the stronginformation of such of our readers as desire to buy slaves. Unless they happen to have a large surplus of cash on hand, however, they start of the strongest man, that the union of lynching at the Mayor's office, it would undoubtedly have been done. It has been some time since our streets were stained with blood, law, we have approximately the following tabe almost impossible for a man of small means the West, says: to buy negroes at these prices Nothing will bring down the figures but he repeal of the minions for years; but I will survive it now, as I have heretofore. The more he abuses the more firmly I will hold the confidence of my laws, with the terrors of a "DEATH" penal-looking over the checkered board of politics I ty, the federal government interdicts the purchase of a slave in Africa where our forefathers got their supplies, and thereby creates a monopoly to the grievous injury of the purchaser for the benefit of the domestic slavebreeder, upon the plea that the foreign trade best is inhuman. Is this sound morality? Is

ates for the Legislature in the Eastern portion of the State, are declaring their opposi-tion to the revival of the African slave trade and the repeal of the State law. What says the Mississippian now, on this great question, so "essential to the salvation of the South?"

Your assertion is entirely too sweeping to be correct; but even if true, the Democracy have romised to "reason together" about the slave united upon the platform of the State Convention. Never mind about the slave trade question, Mr. Whig, it is a stout, healthy, vigorous young bantling which can take care of it

Governor's election by about 8,000 votes, this as their candidates to represent the county in claim to "a victory" is amusing enough. East- the State Legislature. The nominations by saying that the Opposition regard their de- bute to men of capacity and of fidelity to the RANKIN COURT-The Bibb Trial.-The trial mane gentleman to a poor fellow almost splitting himself with coughing. "Have I!—
Well, I am very glad to hear it." "Why so!"

RANKIN COURT—The Bibb Trial.—The trial of W. D. Bibb, for the killing of Thos. Ford, the venue having been changed from Hinds, was commenced in the Circuit Court of Rank-

French, English and German Emigra-The Vicksburg Whig's Ticket. The Vicksburg Whig has nailed to its mast-

proaching election : For Governor, H. W. WALTER, of Marshall For Secretary of State H H Sorreyworms f Sunflower.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, A. E. Rev.

nsent to the use of their names as proposed by the Whig, they cannot make a respectable ipour their shoulders.

the Whig:

The Whig lays down, for its candidates, in all its naked deformity, a platform of submission to a Black Republican President—such Legislation resound with it. Northern Con- as the infamous W. H. Seward-and wholesale opposition to the Democracy of Mississip-pi, which includes, of course, warfare against protection of slavery in the Territories.— from her vast population. Spread it upon the four winds; let it be known to the people that the Vicksburg Whig has made a platform, which whittled down to living issues, simply means, submission to Black REPUBLIGAN RULE-NO PROTECTION TO SLAVE-BY IN THE TERRITORIES. And with a temerity (not to say impudence) unparalelled, it has not only presumed to put forth a ticket on its own responsibility, but it calls upon its nominees to stand upon its own freesoil platform. Now we are no Democrat, but if this is Whiggery, we are no Whig. We have high regard for the gentlemen called by the Whig to sacrifice themselves, but we venture the prediction

that they will hastily decline the proposed effort to establish a freesoil party in our midst stitutional rights, and bury our manhood forevsentiments, and by them we will stand or

We have repeatedly called upon the men of enable her to run the race with the North in the South to present a united front in the coming Presidential contest, if not in a body, mation of States? Are the present federal at least in these cardinal principles of self-protection in which lies our only safety.

It is admitted that no organization of the ation of the Constitution, the compact of Whig or American parties exists either in the Union between the States? Have Congress a right to declare that the purchase of a Negro in Africa is "piracy" or "robbery on the high seas," and to punish it with "DEATH?"—

South or at the North, and with the present lights before us, the great battle of 1860 will be fought by the Democracy in opposition to Black Republicanism. Is it not madness and folly to create division amongst ourselves?—

Wing or American parties exists chair in the North, and with the present lights before us, the great battle of 1860 will be fought by the Democracy in opposition to Black Republicanism. Is it not madness and folly to create division amongst ourselves?— Are the people of the Southern States more qualified to determine whether they need an additional supply of African laborers, than the federal government? Are not all these legitimate questions for free investigation and unreserved expression of opinion? Believing so, we have from time to time appropriated our columns to the subject; and in the pursuance people, independent of party, and the misera-ble managers and wire-pullers of the would laid before our readers a report of a speech deinglorious and merited defeat. Minnesota.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention, which assembled at St. Paul on the 18th | the of August, adopted a series of resolutions, among which are the following, which smell pretty strongly of Squatter Sovereignty,

and fully endorse the National Democratic platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in 1856, and further declare that the institution of slavery, under the Constitution of the United States, can only become a pertinent political question within the State or Territory where it is proposed to establish, retain, or abolish it; that the citizens of such State or Territory, respectively, have exclusive jurisdiction of the subject-matter within its own limits; and that, therefore, Congress has no power to es-tablish or protect slavery in, or to exclude slavery from, any of the Territories of the United States. "4. That any attempt to re-open the Afri-

can slave trade is a disgrace to the age and country; and that the advocates of this inhuman traffic are enemies of the Government, and sordid conspirators against the peace, hon-or, dignity and existence of the Union. By the way, we wish these Minnesota Decan traffic, would offer an argument to show he was removed to his mother's residence. that it is "inhuman," and would explain what harm an additional supply of cheaper negroes for the South would do them.

Wentworth's Chicago Democrat (free-soil)

everywhere, on battle and tented fields, chivcommon sense is proverbial. Added to all ing of citizens at We this he has never been anything else than a on the 22d of May: Democrat, a Democrat in whom there is no guile, knowing no section, nothing but the Union. Give us Jo. Lane in 1860, and we Are the Eastern Democracy good Southern will triumph certainly over the conglomera-

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton, on the 24th inst., trade in the spirit of brotherhood, and to stand and nominated E. V. R. Wright, of Hudson county, for Governor.

Dr. H. W. Merinar.

Dr. Merinar, is the nominee of the largest personance of the largest personance of the largest personance of the largest of the number and diminishing the price of slaves. Therefore, are made by acclaimation—a deserved tribute to the worth and popularity of the nominee of the largest the number and diminishing the price of slaves. Therefore, are made by acclaimation as their candidates to represent the county in the State Legislature. The nominations the State Legislature. The nominations one vote cast against him—an eloquent tribute to the worth and popularity of the nomination and the meeting adjourned. inar more than realized the expectations of his friends. We were struck with the forcible and earnest manner in which he expressed his opinions, and more than gratified to find in him a most able and fearless defender of the

THE way to make a tall man short, is to ask

The Ministry of the Interior at Paris has head the following ticket, and recommended it just issued its annual report of the emigration from the Empire, for the twelve months ending July 1st, 1859. In all that time the total of French subjects who left their native soil to seek a new home, was 13,813. Of this number 9,004 went beyond the French dominions, 4.809 taking their abode in Algiers. In com-For Treasurer, Joseph Regan, of Claiparison with the tide which sets outward from the British Islands, and the German States, Personally these are very unexceptionable this French efficient is very inconsiderable, and gentlemen; but be they ever so popular as may fairly be described as a mere rivulet. men, we will venture to predict, that if they During the same year, 1858-59, indeed the German emigrants going westward through a race, encumbered, as they are, with the bur- the whole French emigration from all parts of Mr. Greely had gone on a visit to Col. Fre then of monstrous heresies which it has piled the Empire. It is not easy to establish an accurate estimate of the whole German exodus; Our neighbor of the Eagle, speaking in the but the accurate statistics of the British bluename of many who have heretofore differed | books give us ample means for appreciating from the Democratic party on minor or settled | the enormous difference between the outflow issues, utters the following strong and indig- of the British and of French population. In nant remonstrance against the movement of 1857, for instance, the emigrants of English birth alone from England amounted to 78,560

> millions, poured a larger contribution into the colonizing service of civilization than France

> against 18.809 French emigrants from France

051, and Scotland alone, from her scanty three

Slave Trade Meeting in Jasper. We find in a late Eastern Clarion the following proceedings of a public meeting in Jas-

According to a previous notice a meeting the citizens in this neighborhood of Holder Church, was held in Jasper county, Miss., on the 20th inst., by calling Mr. Spiras Dixon to the Chair and requesting Dr. Hudson to act as Secretary; whereupon, by motion, a com-mittee consisting of J. M. Rambo, John Smith, B. F. Killen, James L. Sansom, E. McMellon, Jesse Vanderslice, B. F. Moss, J. B. Smith. B. Simmons, I. Downs and D. Tiner, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short reing, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas there are conflicting opin regard to the propriety of re-opening or en-couraging the African Slave Trade, and believing, as we do, that the institution of slavery was a decree of God, and has proven a blessing to the black as well as to the white race; and that history, experience and time has shown conclusively that the soil of the South was never successfully cultivated unti the introduction of slave labor; we believe therefore, that the Africans are in a better condition to enslave them-it adds to the worth and agricultural development of our country, and mutually benefits both slave and slave owner; hence, the advantages here-tofore resulting from the trade would certainy follow. But as the trade now stands in erdicted by vindictive laws, slave labor is or ly accessible by the few, while it is exclude from the many. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we regard the prohibition of the slave trade, as crippling and ruinous to the

nterdicting the Slave trade, unwise and conrary to the spirit and contemplation of our Natoinal Constitution, and a dead letter upon the statute. Resolved, That we believe in the reserve rights of the States-that each State has the right to receive or exclude slavery at its own

all laws suppressing the slave trade, and will whenever the question is properly before the people, support such measures, and men ad-Upon motion the meeting then adjourned SPIRAS DIXON, Chairman.

H. H. Hudson, Secretary. A MOST ATROCTOUS CASE OF SHOOTING. Our city was made, on yesterday morning the scene of an atrocious deed of blood, the victim being a quiet, inoffensive youth, and the perpetrator a city policeman. have rarely been more excited, even in those days of the past, when crime and lawlessness atly strode through our city. Mr. J. T Head, a policeman, as we understand the mat ter, had recovered a trunk of clothes which had been stolen from a negro boy named Henry, in the employ of Hardaway & White, and had been wearing about the streets for two or three days, a coat belonging to the boy, which he had taken from the trunk. Yesterday morning. Head was sitting in the livery stable of Mr. Mann, on Clay street, and so also was the youth, Aaron Wells, whom he shot. The conversation turned on this coat, which Head still had on. Wells said the boy had told him something, which Head denied, and insisted on Wells accompanying him up to Hardaway & White's, to inquire of Henry if he had said it. The next that was seen or heard of them, Head was denouncing and cursing Wells, after which he knocked him down. Wells, as he arose, picked up a brickbat, but, before he could throw it, Head exclaimed, "don't you throw that brick at me," and immediately fired, the ball passing through Wells' body, just above the navel. Wells was taken to Mr. Mann's livery stamocrats, who are so violent against the Afri- ble, and after his wound had been attended to,

Head was arrested, taken before the Mayo and sent to jail. Wells is about 18 years of age, is a printe by occupation, and was by no means a match for Head in a fist fight. Head is a well known desperado, having heretofore killed two or Wells would not weigh more than 120. As we have said before, the excitement on the information of such of our readers as desire est, far the strongest man, that the union of streets was intense, and had any one suggested will not be able to gratify ther wishes. It is respondent of a leading Democratic journal in but this case equals in atrocity any which have ble: respondent of a leading Democratic journal in the West, says:

In my opinion, Jo. Lane, of Oregon, is the strong man of the Democracy. He has hosts of friends here and all over the country, who will work for his nomination next year. In dertake to predict, however, that he will even reach the penitentiary. Justice in this county can see no man with as many elements of popularity about him as is possessed by the Old Marion of the Mexican war. Personally, politically, every way, he is every inch the man. He rose from the mass of humble toilers to occupy a seat in the Senate of his country. From a volunteer in the war with Moximum, try. From a volunteer in the war with Moximum, and the war with Moximum, and the war with Moximum as a volunteer in the war with Moximum as a can see no man with as many elements of is slow to follow a great crime, while its rigor try. From a volunteer in the war with Mexico, among the brave men who fought with him, he gained the enviable soubriequet of "The Marion of the Mexican War," showing

kindness of heart to his soldiers, His good Dr. Crump, were adopted by a general meeting of citizens at West Point (Lowndes Co.)

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of population in the free States which will soon reach the necessary constitutional majority giving them power to change the constitution cannot be viewed in any other light than one fraught with imminent danger to the institutions of the South and the perpetuity of the Union; therefore, the acquisition of territory cannot be considered favorable to the progress and prosculated for the progress and prosculated favorable to the progress of gymnastics, before his audience, in his lecture, he said that the Belgian giant, who was said to be the strongest main in the professor of gymnastics, before his audience, in his lecture, he said that the Belgian giant, who was said to be the strongest main in the professo fore, the acquisition of territory cannot be considered favorable to the progress and pros-perity of the South unless she has the power and means to give political complexion to such territory or territories, before they, or it, be admitted into the Union. That such power and means can only be attained by increasing the number and diminishing the price of slaves.

principles and usages of the party. A man of sound practical sense, strict integrity and the best business qualifications, he will make an efficient and influential member of the Legislature. The Democracy of Octibbeha have every reason to be proud of their standard bearer, and they should use every exertion to elect him.—Columbus Democrat.

Reveille:

From a few rides into the country lately, we have come to the conclusion, that two-thirds of the hill planters hereabouts, will have finished picking cotton by the middle of October. We never have known cotton to open as it has this season, or to stop growing so soon.

THE lady who made a dash, has sine brought her husband to a full stop.

to : From the Southern Bro Synepsis of the Speech of Dr. J. W. Crump, on the Re-opening of the Slave Trade, in the Citizens Meeting at West Point, Saturday May 21, 1859.

The meeting having been duly organized, and the resolution, as published last week, presented, the speaker addressed the Chair and assembly, on first the constitutionality of the question, he said; It has never been contended that the Fed. eral Government can exercise any power which ry out the granted powers. There is no grant of power in the constitution to prohibit the Slave Trade, and it may be asked to the execution of what grapted power is it necessary? The Constitution says. Art. 1, Sec. S. That Congress shall have power to regu-late commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. Then if importation of slaves be commerce (and it is recognized as the several States. Then if imports
of slaves be commerce (and it is recognized as
such by the language used in the 9th Sec. same Art, of Constitution, which says a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, will it be contained that Guneress can prohibit commerce? Certainly then by what right can she prohibit the importation of slaves? If she has the right and power in one, it is full and complete in every instance. the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations convey the power to prohibit the im-New York, Aug. 30.—By the City of portation of slaves 2. If it does, then the pow Washington, we have the Liverpool Albion, announcing Mr. White's departure. er to prohibit the introduction of slaves regulate commerce imply the power to des-troy it, or any branch of it? Can Congress, prohibit the importation of sugar, coffee, tea, &c., or interfere with the introduction of slaves from one state into another. None contend English rights in this hitherto neglected, but that she can. But it is said by derives the right to prohibit the importation of slaves from the 9th Sec. 1st Art. of the from San Francisco to the 8th, has arrived .-

NUMBER 38.

BY TELEGRAPH!

New York, August 29 .- 400 bales of cot

NEW ORLEANS, August 30 .- Sales of cot-

ton were sold to-day. Middling uplands,

ton to-day 3000 bales. New, 1236. Sales of

three days 4600; receipts 3300, including

It says unless crippled by secret dispatches his countrymen will soon see evidence of

sound policy respecting the rights of Central

America, and in assisting the developments of the transit route. He will also maintain

important corner of the Queen's dominions.
Sr. Louis, Aug. 30.—The overland mail

A duel between Broderick and Gwin was

made the attacks on the Wachita, Caddo and

Delanane Indians, while en route for home un-

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- Cotton dull: 9.000

Sr. Louis, Aug. 30.-River stationary-

Arrival of the Indian.

Sales of cotton for three days, 20,000, of

Zurich Conference.

Nothing of importance had transpired in the Zurich Peace Conference, or at least noth-ing of moment had reached the public.

It is stated that Louis Blanc, the Red Re

granted by the Emperor Napoleon. He still residing in London.

entertained strong hopes of an amicable ar-

Latest from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon, August 20.-

four thousand bales. The market has gener

The Great Eastern.

"Down-Easters," says the New York Cou

feet and calculating the tonnage after the old

Noah's Ark Noah's Ark

ength between

bridge structures.

son, Miss., Aug. 4, 1859, says :

suggestion of some person present, another 200 pound weight was placed upon the beam, and I confidently believe that had not the rope broken he would have raised the 1,200 pounds. Another rope was procured, but he refused to

says: "It is a remarkable fact that there is

no great Power in the world, with so small an

tonnage 464.08
Tonnage, according to old law 18,232

sceording to secording to Eastern. Sir I. Newton. Bish. Watkins.

ier and Enquirer, must prepare for a sensatii It will be a brave sight, this floating furlo

throughout the Republic.

r die in the attempt.

rance of \$24,000.

to the throne of France.

expected immediately after the election.
The Fort Smith Times says the Caman

der the Indian Agent.

six feet to Cairo.

announcing Mr. White's departure.

3000 bales of new.

sons as any of the states, now existing, she think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1880, but a tax, or duty, may be imposed upon such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each

person."
Dr. C. stated the only thing granted in this clause was the right to tax; that the right to prohibit was inferential, and that Congress can exercise no right that is not expressly FARTHER POINT, Aug. 29.—The Indian has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 17th.

Seles of cotton for these days of cotton for the control of the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by which speculators took 1400. Lower grades it to the states, are reserved to the states have declined 1-16. Middling Orleans 71%. Consols 9514 @9336.

The properties of the states of th The sailing of the Great Eastern has been construction of the 15th.

Zurich Conference.

Congress prohibiting the penalty of death, was a usurpation of power not granted by the constitution. The most favorable construction that can be given to the power granted, would hibit by excessive taxation. And even tha construction cannot be maintained, for the

mount of tax, or duty, is specified in the powpublican, has refused the political amnesty er granted.

The speaker here alluded to the letter of the Hon. I. N. Davis to the Southern Conven-It is authoritatively stated from Paris that the Empress Eugenie promised another heir The National Assembly of the Duchy of it is strongly indicated that after 1808 Congress Modena has taken a strong position in favor of the Italian cause and national independence, and no express grant given, we The Dictatorship of Parma has been offered | hold that Congress cannot do more than levy The decision of the Tuscan Assembly, ban-ishing forever the dynasties of Hapsburg and Lorraine, was received with the greatest en-thusiasm by all the procede the greatest ensay so in express language." Dr. Crump be-lieved that the Convention anticipated that thusiasm by all the people throughout the after 1808, a farther grant of power would be given under the form of an amendment to the At the grand banquet given by the authorities and people of Zurich to the members of the Peace Conference, the Count Colleredo, the Austrian representative, declared that he enstitution, giving Congress the right to prohibit the importation of slaves. But as no such grant of power was ever made, it clearly emains where it originally belonged, with the states. And to say the importation of slaves rangement between the late belligerent pow-ers, and a satisfactory settlement of the Italian is piracy, is as absurd as to say that a black longo is a white man or that the phiysical and oral condition of the former is not bettered by

He would not discuss the moral bearing of The estimated sales of cotton to-day add up the question, as all intelligent men understand ally ruled dull without any quotable change and appreciate it. He noticed the rapid increase

states—the foreign importation of millions an-nually—who settle in the North and North-New York, Aug. 30 .- The Constitution or Liberal party had temporarily triumphed. western states-build Rail Roads, tunnel after several severe engagements.

Among others who had fallen into their mountains, bridge streams, and follow mechan Among others who mad latter had been com-hands was Gen. Castrop, who had been com-pelled to resign the Presidency of the Re-mblic manufacture of the Re-ulation and political influence, with a rapidity ulation and political influence, with a rapidity Further sanguinary engagements were ex-pected, and the greatest alarm prevailed pelled to await the natural increase of slave labor. The scarcity of slave labor at the South A force of 3,000 armed men were at Caris proved by the high price of slaves; and can accas, and had resolved to deliver their country from the domination of the Federal party it be expected that when we have only slave labor enough to cultivate I sere in 20 in the states that we will emigrate to the territories Then how is the South to increase the num-ber of slave states? How is, she to maintain Sr. Louis, August 30 .- The steamer Dunthat political strength, and influence so nec can S. Carter sunk in the Mississippi river on the 28th inst. The estimated loss in proper-ty is \$44,000, on which there was an insu-

essary to her existence in the Union, or out of it? Wealthy men do not settle new ter-ritories. It is the hardy pioneer, who does not carry slaves with him from the fact that The Westers Rivers.

Sr. Louis, August 29.—The Mississippi river has risen two inches at this point in the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising true to the interest of their institutions. But the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising when he moves to the territories, by his own hard labor he builds his cabin and cultivates

labor, or the influence of slave holders, pre-This mammoth steamer is advertised to pares the territory to come into the Union as leave England for Portland, Maine, in Septem-State, will it, can it reasonably be expected o, come in as a slave state?" Serious fears are entertained by our ablest nen that a part of Texas will be lost to the outh. Arkansas has been in the Union 25 careering in from the ocean depths. The monster would carry consternation, but luck-ily for the Yankees she has been advertised. years and has only two representatives in Con-gress. It is an alarming fact, but a fact nevertho-less, that the number of slave owners, instead of The redskins of the Mississippi saw its first steamboat and lost their senses. They did'nt take the papers. The Portlanders are forewarned, and are even now keeping a sharp look-out for the electric light at the mast-head the six masts, the hundred furnaces, and the ten boilers, the 350 engineers and sailors, and the gallant captain, at his central post, raking fore and aft with his telescope. The redskins of the Mississippi saw its first steamboat and lost their senses. They did'nt the gallant captain, at his central post, really fore and aft with his telescope.

The Great Eastern differs from all other ships which have been built before it, the chief of which is its excessive magnitude. Nothing like it has ever before floated. Ordinary slave born out of the United States. This was, in effect, to say that we exempt from the property which we intend you execution that property which we intend you shall never own; for it must be clear to every Yielding to this necessity of the times, we yet know of nothing else that can stand comparison with Mr. Scott Russell's great steamship, except Noah's ark; but even Noah's ark could not match it. Let us see. The length of the ark was 300 cubits, its breadth 50 cubits, and its height 30 cubits. The Scripture bits, and its height 30 cubits. The Scripture bits, and its height 30 cubits. of the ark was 300 cubits, its breadth 50 cu-bits, and its height 30 cubits. The Scripture cubit as stated by Sir Isaac Newton, is twenof slaves would not remain at present figures. y inches and about sixty-two-hundreths.- Others thought that if the law of Congress was Bishop Watkins makes it somewhat more, repealed there would be too many impor-ted. He (Dr. C.) did not think so, but in namely, twenty-one inches and about sixty-eight hundreths. Reducing them to English

the event there should be, the Legislatures of

his patch, contending with innumerable diffi-culties without the aid or assistance of slave

the different states could lay such restrictions upon the trade as the exigences of the times The objection that they would not make good slaves, and would be dangerous property, scarcely required noticing. It, said he, is a well-known fact that the best slaves we have are direct descendants of Africans. As to the danger, history tells us that the importaable military force of the colonies was requir-Magnitude, however, is not the only peculiar-ity the Great Eastern possesses. No other vessel afloat has two sets of engines and two mention d from servile insurrection. He de sired to see the number increase and the price ropellers; nor is the cellular construction to be able to own one, if he so desired. Rome, se found elsewhere in marine architecture, Attica and Sparta, and more slaves than free though sometimes used at the top of great men; and those slaves were the natural equals FEAT OF STRENGTH .- A letter from Jack. | tional strength. It was said he asked what was impracticable, that the North will not consent t t he repeal of the unconstitutional "I was yesterday an eye-witness to one of the greatest feats of strength on record. Acmanner as those bringing slaves from one slave state to another. If the South would but be true to her own interest—slake off those restrictions that cramp her energies, a bright future awaits her. Her rich valleys will be cultivated, her streams bridged and her rivers quarter inch rope underneath them, allowing the ends to come far enough through to run a stick through the loops. He then placed 1,200 pounds in weights upon the beam and stepped upon the scales taking hold of the center of the stick, and, with apparent ease, raised the beam and held it in that position for nearly thirty seconds, until all of the bystanders were perfectly satisfied that it was a fair lift. At the suggestion of some person present, another

and I confidently believe that had not the rope broken he would have raised the 1,200 pounds. Another rope was procured, but he refused to lift again for nothing. Mr. Ferry says that he can, by the aid of a strap across his shoulders, carry and walk twenty or thirty page. TRANS-ATLANTIC THERORAPH.-The last he can, by the aid of a strap across his shoulders, carry and walk twenty or thirty paces with 1,200 pounds."

(The Liverpool Times, in commenting upon the American naturalization question, in the space of one year.—New Orleans Picture 1. The route is that before mentioned as a favorite with the Spanish Government, viz: From Cadiz via the Cannel Island of Cuba. The route is that before mentioned as a favorite with the Spanish Government, viz: From Cadiz via the Cannel Island of Cuba. The route is that before mentioned as a favorite with the Spanish Government, viz: From Cadiz via the Cannel Island of Cuba. The route is that before mentioned as a favorite with the Spanish Government, viz: From Cadiz via the Cannel Island of Cuba. The route is that before mentioned as a favorite with the Spanish Government, viz: From Cadiz via the Cannel Island of Cuba. The route is that before mentioned as a favorite with the Spanish Government, viz: From Cadiz via the Cannel Island of Cuba. upon the American naturalization question, in the space of one year.—New

army and navy as the United States, and yet which makes itself more feared and respected abroad."

Ohn A Knoxville paper says that a wife in that neighborhood has had three children at a birth. Her husband is entitled to a divorce. She is a very overbearing woman.—[Prentice.]